The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

☞ The Editor of this Gazette is sorry to have occasion so frequently to request those in arrears for subscription, to make payment.—His patience and forbearance will soon be exhausted unless a more prompt attention is paid to his requests, and, however disagreeable, he will be under the necessity of resorting to compulsive measures with those who do not speedily discharge their accounts. The Editor still wishes to believe, that this inattention to his requests is more owing to forgetfulness than a determination not to pay, therefore, with a view to give every one a fair chance, he will wait until the FIRST *of* JANUARY, 1802, *after that time, those who know themselves to be in arrears, will do well to keep a good look out.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded. [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

Allegheny County, to wit:
List of Causes set down for Trial at December Term, 1801.

Adam Burchfied	vs	William Fulton
William Fulton	vs	Adam Burchfield
Lessee of Robert Morris	vs	Samuel Stoops and John Curry
Same	vs	Robert Hall
Same	vs	Stephen Hall
Same	vs	James Hall
Same	vs	John Harbeson
Same	vs	William Harbeson
Same	vs	William Hultz
Same	vs	Abraham Freyer
Lessee of James Hamilton	vs	James Crawford et al.
Thomas Lee	vs	John Boone
William Rowley	vs	John St. Clair
Co. M'Cully's adms.	vs	Wm. Butler's exrs.
Joseph Springer	vs	John Thompson
David Springer	vs	William Myers
Wm. Brown, jr. ass.	vs	Joseph Hennon
Les. of Mich. Kunkle	vs	John Anderson
Les. of Martin Foutz	vs	Robert Kennedy, jr.
Lessee of Jacob Dickhart	vs	Robert, Andrew & Wm. Kennedy
Les. of John Fulton	vs	James Guffy
Les. of W. Larwill	vs	William Gazzam
John Webster	vs	John Spearly
William Irwin	vs	Michael Jones
Devrx. Smith's exrs.	vs	Wm. Butler's exrs.
John Taylor for &c.	vs	H. and A. Beans
John Fraires for &c.	vs	Same
F. Findley, a negro	vs	James Babee
I. & A. Powers	vs	Step. M'Conoghey
Dan. M'Dermot, ass.	vs	John M'Dermot
Peacock & Wrenshall	vs	Nathan Gregg
Lessee of Arthur Gardner	vs	George Vallandigham et al.
Lessee of Robert M'Dowell	vs	Sarah Kuykendal et al.
William Dunning	vs	Dayid Mead
Andrew Johnston	vs	John Sprott, Esq.
Commonwealth	vs	Morrow Lowrey
James Patterson	vs	Caleb Plumb
Robert Callender	vs	Alexander Spiers
William Trimble	vs	W. Montgomery &c
Martin Swatzwelders exers.	vs	William Green
Arthur Gardner	vs	Henry Kuykendall
Same	vs	Ezekiel Jones
Same	vs	John Jones
Simon Small	vs	William Amberson
Jas. & Jos. Patterson	vs	Dunning M'Nair
Dunning M'Nair	vs	Nicholas Whitinger
Henry Westbay	vs	Samuel Graham
Les. of Alex. Logan	vs	Barnet Gilleland
Frederick Keller	vs	Matthias Hooks
John Wilkins, jr.	vs	John Cheney
Step. Wiley qui tam	vs	William Cecil
Daniel M'Millen	vs	Peter Loutzenheizer
John Veal	vs	John White
Robert Galbraith	vs	James Goudy
Joseph Scott's adms.	vs	Sam. & Jas. Sample
Les. of John Brown	vs	William M'Junkins
Thos. M'Kee, Esq.	vs	William Bennet
John Dunlop	vs	Adam Burchfield
Michael Campbell	vs	W. & Am. Johnston
John Young	vs	Enoch Varnum
Jacob Loutzenheizer	vs	John M'Millen
Jamuel Anderson	vs	William Forbes, jr.
William Wallace	vs	John M'Kee
John Ferree	vs	William Pollock
William Boggs	vs	William Fulton
Same	vs	Samuel Marshall
David Boggs	vs	William Fulton
Same	vs	Samuel Marshall
John Wilkens, Esq.	vs	Joseph Scott's adm.
Michael Hunter	vs	James Ryan
James Jack	vs	William Thompson
Henry Murphy	vs	William Collins
James M'Call	vs	Wm. M'Clure, Esq
John Smur	vs	John Whelen
Les. of Rob. Fielding	vs	Christian Bucher
James Tucker et ux.	vs	Elizabeth Hamond
D. M'Millen for &c.	vs	Robert Smith
Rhody, a negro woman,	vs	Peter Trough
W. Gray, late con.	vs	J. Hamsher et al.
Josiah White	vs	John Wilkins, Esq.
Les. of P. M'Anallen	vs	Ax. M'Donald et al.
William Towman	vs	Alexander Wills
William Willock	vs	Andrew Willock
William Earl	vs	A. Richardson, Esq.
Alexander Scott	vs	Peter Drummond
Joseph M'Clurg	vs	William Dunning s. bail of S. Mahon.
Les. of M Beltzhover	vs	David Kennedy
Les. of Hugh Scott	vs	William Barret
Richard Taylor	vs	Joseph Leviston
John Wrenshall	vs	William Gray
Vincent Ducomb ind.	vs	Henry Weidner
Thos. B. Patterson	vs	John Hoge Redick
William Nicholson	vs	John Fowler
William Dunning	vs	William Irwin
Lessee of James Stewart et ux.	vs	William Fulton
Jeremiah Sturgeon	vs	William Gray
James Milligan	vs	William Pollock
Walter Walker	vs	John Reed

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are, for the last time required to make payment in one month from this date. Those who neglect this notice, may rest assured that compulsive measures will be taken after that time.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, November 25, 1801.

The subscriber having purchased of a certain Abraham Basley, a Mare, Saddle and Bridle, and in part payment gave him an obligation for Twelve Dollars, payable in three months. And whereas, on leaving my house he took with him, in a clandestine manner, the said Saddle and Bridle; and I presume he will endeavour to part with my obligation, this is therefore to give notice, that no payment will be made by virtue of his order or assignment.

JOHN REED.

Pittsburgh, November 23, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Journeymen that are skilled in working at either Copper or Tin, to whom constant employment will be given for one year, and generous wages paid either by the piece or month. Apply to JOHN HAMSHER, Coppersmith and Tinplate worker.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1801.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, among which are, a well-chosen assortment of the best London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. also, CHINTZES, and CALICOES of the most handsome and newest figures, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Beeswax, Peltries, Country Linnen, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION containing 425 acres, lying on the waters of Little Whelen, in Ohio county, state of Virginia, 4 miles from West Liberty, on which Tract there is about one hundred acres of cleared land, two orchards and some meadow. The land is of equal quality to any in the neighbourhood. For further information apply to THOMAS GRAY, living on the premises.

November 21, 1801.

FOR SALE,

The time of a smart and very active

Mulatto Girl,

one and twenty years old, and who has about seven years to serve. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Water Street, near Henderson's ferry.

Pittsburgh, 24th September, 1801.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber some time in June last, a red and white STEER, 8 years old; he is ear marked, but it is not describable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM MARKS.

Allegheny county, Robinson township, Nov. 24, 1801.

THE subscribers having closed their partnership, are desirous to have all their accounts settled—they call ONCE MORE upon those indebted to them to make payment.

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1801.

N. B. The business is continued and a fresh supply of GOODS just opened, by

EBENEZER DENNY.

Strayed or Stolen out of the subscriber's pasture on the Coal-Hill, one mile from Pittsburgh, on the night of the 16th of October last, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen hands and three inches high, a natural trotter, blind of the right eye, and a lump on the side of his belly, occasioned by the stroke of a cow.—Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and if stolen, and the thief brought to conviction, TWENTY DOLLARS and reasonable charges, paid by

HENRY BELTZHOOVER.

November 12, 1801.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber living in Unity township, Westmoreland county, on the 14th of October inst. a MOUSE COLOURED DUN MARE, with an eel back. She has a scar on the right eye-lid, occasioned by a cut. She is about 12 years old, and a natural trotter. She is about 13 or 14 hands high. Any person that informs where she is, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

HENRY SPOON.

October 13, 1801.

EGYPT.

THE following extract of a letter from a gentleman in the British army in Egypt, addressed to his friend in Belfast, contains some particulars which may be at once interesting and amusing to our readers.—

"We travel through plains of wheat and barley, without meeting with an inclosure or a tree for many miles. We turn our horses into a barley or a clover field, where they enjoy themselves without disturbance. The first six days march, we travelled through a most fertile country in grain, which need only to be thrown in the ground to produce a most plentiful crop. The Delta, which is on the other side of the Nile, is a most abundant country—the villages along the banks of the Nile have a pretty appearance at a distance; they are all raised on artificial eminences of mud and clay, to protect them from the overflowing of the Nile, but when you arrive at them they are nothing but an assemblage of miserable huts, generally built of mud, clay and straw, perfect abodes of misery and dirt, inferior to your worst Irish villages. Their inhabitants, the Arabs, are a savage race of people, whose hands are on every one, and every ones hands upon them; the children of 9 years old go naked, and the women cover themselves with a loose blue cotten vestment, which completely hides them from our sight.

When we enter a village, the ladies scamper off with great precipitation, as if we were wild beasts come to devour them, and the children set up a terrible squalling, well pleased no doubt when they can escape from us without the loss of a leg or an arm.

Recollecting the story of Master Jupiter and Miss Danae; I wander to a village with a handful of Paras (a small coin about the value of half a penny) and begin distributing my Paras amongst the little naked dingy savages; presently a mother with her little one advances with cautious and wary steps for her child, and finding that I did not bite her or the little one, she beckons to her female friends to advance, that I am a very quiescent animal and generous of my Paras, and that they may shew their faces without reserve. Thus do I obtain by innocent stealth a sight of many a dingy and copper, coloured complexion in which there is nothing too pretty or agreeably; they have fine eyes, great expression, and the teeth are in general in both men and women, very white, which probably arises from their simple mode of living, and the use of aliments that cannot hurt them. The Turkish soldiers principally live by plunder and they shew no mercy to a Frenchman; not content with immolating, every unfortunate wounded Frenchman who falls before them, they carve and cut the fleshy part of the bodies with their immense sabres, and leave them a shocking spectacle of the rage of war.

A few mornings ago we performed a very neat affair; An Officer from the desert brought intelligence to a camp that a convoy of 2000 men and 500 camels were on their march from Alexandria to the Delta for corn and provisions to supply that garrison; and that they were then about 4 miles from us crossing the desert. The cavalry and a strong detachment was immediately ordered to intercept them, and an extraordinary and forced march of 4 hours came up with them. By reconnoitring them we found their force had been much exaggerated, and it appeared necessary for two regiments only to push on. As our regiment was one of them, I had an opportunity of being witness to their surrender, which they were very glad to make to an English force (the only enemy in this country they receive any mercy from) having been much harrassed in their route by a party of Bedouin Arabs, free-booters of the desert, and implacable enemies of the French there were about 500 of them, part cavalry and part infantry, and about 100 mounted on Dromedaries, part of a corps which the French found necessary to raise in this country: they are in fact Camels, but a light species of them; they travel with great swiftness, making a journey of 160 miles in a day, with a tolerable load; they are very tractable, will rise and lie down at the word of command, and do every thing our cavalry is capable of doing; it was a most laughable procession to an Englishman, but an important capture to our army, as it supplied with a number of fine Camels for the purpose of transporting our provision, ammunition, and baggage. The Plague, is beginning to carry off some our men at Abouki but it has not reached this army, 3 days ago we had a specimen of the camp fade wind, hot burning poisonous wind of the desert, was like wind that had passed through a burning oven, it lasted about 6 hours, the thermometor rose to 125, some camels were killed by it, but it cannot be described.

From the National Intelligencer.

Yesterday captain STERRET, commander of the Schooner Enterprize, part of the Mediterranean Squadron, arrived here, with despatches for the secretary of the Navy.

Captain Sterret is the Bearer of dispatches from commodore Dale, which exhibit a detailed account of the proceedings and situation of the Mediterranean squadron.

On the 1st of August, the schooner Enterprize, commanded by captain Sterret, carrying 12 six pounders and 90 men, bound to Malta for a supply of water, fell in with a Tripolitan cruizer, being a ship of 14 pounders, manned by 80 men.

At this time the Enterprize bore British colours. Captain Sterret interrogated the commander of the Tripolitan on the subject of his cruize. He replied, that he came out to cruize after the Amsricans; and that he lamented that he had not come along side of some of them. Captain Sterret, on this reply, hoisted American, in the room of British colours; and discharged a volley of musquetry; which the Tripolitan returned by a p

tial broadside. This was the commencement of a hard-fought action, which commenced at 6 A. M. and continued for three hours.

Three times, during the action, the Tripolitan attempted to board the Enterprize, and was as often repulsed with great slaughter, which was greatly increased by the effective aid afforded by the marines. Three times, also, the Tripolitan struck her colours, and as often treacherously renewed the action, with the hope of disabling the crew of captain Sterret, which, as is usual, when the enemy struck her colours, came on deck, and exposed themselves, while they gave three cheers as a mark of victory.

When for the third time, this treacherous attack was made, captain Sterret gave orders to sink the Tripolitan, on which a scene of furious combat ensued, until the enemy cried for mercy.

Captain Sterret, listening to the voice of humanity, even after such perfidious conduct, ordered the captain either to come himself, or to send some of his officers on board the Enterprize. He was informed that the boat of the Tripolitan was so shattered as to be unfit for use. He asked, what security there was, that if he should send his men in his own boat, they would not be murdered?

After numerous supplications and protestations the boat was sent: The crew of the Tripolitan was discovered to be in the most deplorable state. Out of 80 men, 20 were killed, and 30 wounded. Among the killed were the second Lieutenant and Surgeon: and among the wounded were the Captain and first Lieutenant. And so decisive was the fire of the Enterprize that the Tripolitan was found to be in a most perilous condition, having received 18 shot between wind and water.

When we compare this great slaughter, with the fact that not a single individual of the crew of the Enterprize was in the least degree injured, we are lost in surprize at the uncommon good fortune which accompanied our seamen, and at the superior management of Captain Sterret. All the officers and sailors manifested the truest spirit and sustained the greatest efforts during the engagement. All therefore are entitled to encomium for their valour and good conduct. The marines especially, owing to the nearness of the vessels, which were within pistol shot of each other, were eminently useful.

After administering to the relief of the distresses of the wounded Tripolitans, and the wants of the crew, Captain Sterret ordered the ship of the enemy to be completely dismantled. Her masts were accordingly all cut down, and her guns thrown overboard. A spar was raised on which was fixed as a flag a tattered sail: and in this condition the ship was dismissed.

On the arrival of the Tripolitan ship at Tripoli, so strong was the sensation of shame and indignation excited there, that the Bey ordered the wounded Captain to be mounted on a Jack Ass, and paraded through the streets as an object of public scorn. After which he received 500 bastinadoes.

So thunder-struck were the Tripolitans at this event, and at the apprehended destruction of their whole marine force, that the sailors, then employed at Tripoli on board of cruizers that were fitting out by the government, all deserted them, and not a man could be procured to navigate them.

But one cruiser, to wit, a ship of 16 guns, remained out. She was reported to be off Sicily, but had not been seen by any of our squadron.

BY TUESDAY's MAIL.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC. INTELLIGENCE.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette, Extra.

BOSTON, *November* 10.

We understand that dispatches for Government, from our minister at the Court of London, were received by the Henry and Lark.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, October 3.

Mr. Hunter, jun. the messenger, who carried the letter to the Lord Mayor, of the signing of the Preliminaries, reached the mansion house about 8 o'clock: but his lordship was at his country seat at Clapham. Mr. Hunter immediately proceed thither, and remained at his lordships all night, returning to London with him early yesterday morning. The intelligence, which had not transpired as a public circumstance the preceding night, soon round the whole town before 9 o'clock in the morning. The Lord Mayor went in person to Lloyd's Coffee House, and read the letter, which was afterwards posted at the bar and at the Stock Exchange. To these places crowds flocked, and the greatest joy and agitation prevailed. The very men who a few days before, declared Peace could only be an armed truce, that war was less dangerous than peace with such an enemy, were now seen shaking hands, smiling, and congratulating each other on the conclusion of the treaty! The funds, the three per cents. which had been at 59 1-2 the preceeding day, rose 66; and the omnium, which had been at 8, rose to 18.

October 3.

We have the pleasure at last to announce that the PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE are SIGNED between FRANCE and BRITAIN! contrary to the general expectation. We have already, stated, that about five or six weeks ago, the English Cabinet, desirous of drawing the negociation to a conclusion, gave in a project as its ultimatum, resolved to make a Peace on that basis, or break off the Treaty within the month of September, that it might be ready to lay before the Parliament, at its meeting, a report of the efforts to put an end to the war. Eager hopes were entertained for the effect of this step, and the funds rose; but Buonaparte met it with coldness, made new demands, and occasioned delays, which destroyed the hope of those who had been the most sanguine. Ministers continued to press him; the form of a Preliminary Treaty was sent off early last week to Paris, with assurance, that unless it was acceded to, the negociation must close. One half of the Cabinet Ministers had no expectation of success; peace was despaired of; and hence arose the many reports of the negociation being broken, or on the point of a rupture. The general expectation was, that of peace there was no chance. All the newspapers of yesterday morning, even those pretended to be in the confidence of Ministers, as well as those which really are so, having no hopes of peace from the language held a few days ago spoke of a rupture of the negociation as inevitable. Even the Cabinet Ministers, who still entertain some expectations of success, agreed, a week ago, that peace, or an attempt at invasion, must take place before Christmas. Under these circumstances, when we heard, on Wednesday and Thursday, peace spoken of with confidence as being near at hand, we could not believe in so happy an event. The answer of the First Consul received on Wednesday, however, to the astonishment of all, closed with the proposals of our government. A Cabinet Council was held, an express sent off to his Majesty, whose sanction returned next afternoon. The silver box, never used since the peace with America was signed, was sent to the Lord Chancellor, at 5 o'clock, for the great seal and his signature, and, the consent of all the other Cabinet Ministers being obtained, at seven o'clock, Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto signed the Preliminaries of Peace in Downing-street.

The conditions of this treaty are not fully known. Its said that they guarantee the integrity of our three Allies—Turkey, Portugal, and Naples. Of course Egypt will be evacuated both by French and English, and Madeira restored. France guarantees to these three of our Allies their dominions; but it seems our Allies the Stadtholder and King of Sardinia, as well as the French Princes, are abandoned to their fate! The Pope's territory is to be evacuated; Malta is to be restored to its ancient knights; Minorca to be restored to Spain; and Port Ferraje evacuated. So we gain nothing in the Mediterranean, or in Europe while France gains all Holland and Netherlands, a large part of Germany, Switzerland, and two thirds of Italy! In the West-Indies, the only conquest we are to keep is, as we are told, Trinidad. The Cape of Good Hope is to be made a free port, and Geylon is to be ceded to this country. We shall offer no opinion upon the conditions until they are better authenticated.

A copy of the treaty signed by lord Hawkesbury was on Thursday night dispatched to Paris, where it will arrive this night; and the ratification is expected back on Monday night or Tuesday morning, when it will be ratified by the British government also, and published we hope in an extraordinary Gazette. Ministers will feel the propriety of making it instantly and officially known, since the fate of so many men will be decided by the nature of the conditions. Parliament will be immediately summoned to meet within fourteen days, for the dispatch of business, the preliminaries will be laid before it, its sanction obtained, and amidst the general joy a loan will be raised to an unexampled extent, as government is known to be in want of an enormous sum of money. Parliament will then be adjourned to meet after Christmas, and receive the definitive treaty. In the mean time we understand Joseph Buonaparte is expected in London to have the *eclat* of negociating and signing that treaty. But it will be rather an instrument of form, than of real importance, we presume, as the preliminary treaties between this country and France have usually been adopted for the definitive.

Much praise has been given to ministers for the secrecy with which they have conducted the negociation. We give them no such praise. It was their duty to have made the public understand something of its progress. Merchants and commercial men are so deeply interested in the event, that some information was necessary to enable them to conduct their business with safety. A few indirect communications to the public could have done no injury to the treaty, or injury of any kind. The silence maintained by ministers, and the prevailing opinion that negociations would fail, will, perhaps, ruin several respectable houses, and prove a great misfortune to many worthy men. But we acquit ministers of misconduct in this respect, until within these three days. We believe they had no expectation of peace till Wednesday, and having nothing good to announce before that time, they preserved silence. If it be contended that this secrecy has prevented individuals from gambling in the funds, we say, no. Certain persons have known of the progress of negociation, and within two days, have made fortunes by it.

The feelings of every man yesterday received a shock, influenced strongly by either hope or fear, or both. The present peace involves the interest of every one more than any event that ever before occurred. The rich man, who draws his thousands from the Indies, and the poor man, who derives his loaf from his labour, feel with equal awe this crisis in their fate. But whatever may be the alarms with regard to the future, the earlier the peace is made, the less will be the difficulties with which we must struggle. We regret that peace was not made two years ago when Buonaparte offered it; we regret it was not made four years ago, when the people of England called for it: we regret that the war ever commenced; and it would be easy to shew that we have not only so totally failed in the real object of it, but that our losses have exceeded our gains.—But at the present moment, such thoughts are unseasonable. The public joy should not be damped. We hail peace, even late as it comes, and feel a confident hope, that the country possesses the means of overcoming its difficulties, under a wise administration of its affairs. The patience, industry and firmness of the people are great and authorize any favourable calculations founded on their conduct. Even ministers, we hope, are convinced of the folly of attempting to conquer France, and may sensibly improve the opportunity now afforded them of acknowledging their errors. We shall not be surprized to see Mr. Pitt extolling "the spirit and sobriety of the French, its Ministers to have champion of Jacobinism," and pulming his sylables, and a sanction is to be given the sale of the ecclesiastical property. The form of the engagement to be taken is to be—We —tyranny—we would have said yesterday; but we must now keep a wary guard promise fidelity to the Government of the upon our language. France is perhaps al- French Republic, as established by the conmost our ally, and the pillory will be the re- stitution."

ward of those who dare calumniate Buonaparte. We may with safety admire his extraordinary genius, though we cannot commend him on the principles or practice of his government. What a change has he effected in the situation of France.

On Wednesday the funds rose two or three per Cent, on the purchases made and the reports on the Stock Exchange were, that Preliminaries would be in town [illegible] reports had also proved false before noon, generally believed, and those in the secret made the greater advantage of them. They shewed, however, that some men in the Jewry knew what was going forward. A number of policies on the peace have also been done at Lloyd's within these few days; and we could name individuals who have made fortunes there independent of what they must have realized in the funds. Such is the [illegible] of the negociation. The [illegible] have been received, and a few men have made fortunes. While we are on the subject of the funds we must remark this extraordinary fact. Last Monday was twelve-months, a report strongly prevailed, and was much believed, that a plan of a naval armistice was agreed upon by M. Otto and Lord Grenville and that it was gone to Paris for signature. On this report the 3 per cents, were sold as high as 67. Yesterday, with the signing of the Preliminaries of Peace, published in the London Gazette, in every man's hand, they did not rise at any time higher than 66 and a half, though much business was done, and a great deal of money came to market. To what can we impute this heaviness of Stocks? Is it the effect of the increase of the national debt, or the prospect of an enormous loan, and of financial difficulties of the magnitude which must be encountered in adjusting a pacific system? Or do the mercantile men feel apprehensions for the commerce which the war has enabled us to monopolise?

Do they see a diminution of the revenues and resources of the government? Do they fear that the channels of our wealth will be diverted to other quarters? Undoubtedly, this is the most awful moment at which the country ever arrived. No peace was ever made under circumstances of so great and serious a nature. It has been the peculiar character of this war, that it has by the forced circulation of paper money, instead of gold, the monopoly of commerce, &c. created a state of things, favorable its own existence. The nation has been brought to a habit of body by violent stimulants, which may render it dangerous to return to its former sober [illegible]. On this subject, undoubtedly, great [illegible] must prevail. A nine years war has changed our nature so much that we cannot contemplate the former even of our vices without uneasiness.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

A kind of preliminary treaty, which the First Consul sent to Alexander I, for his probation, tending chiefly to [illegible] present differences between the French and Russian nations, has obtained the confirmation sanction of that Monarch, who has charged M. de Marrow, the new Russian Minister at Paris, to ratify it in his name, should the First Consul agree to the terms proposed.

FRENCH CLERGY.

Extract of a letter from Rome, August 25.

"The Concordat, agreed upon between the Pope and the First Consul, has for its object to re-establish, in France, the public worship of the Catholic Church. The Sovereign Pontiff explained himself formally, and the French Minister Cacoult has made no mystery of it. The Cardinal Caprara, appointed a Legate *a latere* to see the Concordat executed, is to take his route through the Tyrol, and enter France by way of Alsace. The promulgation of the Bull will not take place till he arrives in Paris. He will reside there for about a year to consolidate the Business. This intelligence is authentic; but what now follows has not the same degree of authenticity, because the First Consul has threatened to withdraw his signature, if the clauses of the Concordat should be published before it was officially promulgated.

"There is mention of a general resignation of all the French Bishops. The Pope takes upon him to demand that old Prelates, and the First Consul will oblige the new to conform to the proposition.

"The Episcopal Sees will be filled up by persons presented to them by the First Consul and confirmed by the Pope, as has been done in France before the Revolution. The Curates are to be appointed by the Bishops and Prefects conjointly. The Catholic Religion is to be recognized as that of the majority of the French, its Ministers to have [illegible] and a sanction is to be given the [illegible] of the ecclesiastical property. The form of the engagement to be taken is to be—We promise fidelity to the Government of the French People, as established by the constitution."

"The Jesuits of Spain, who had last year permission to return to their country, have since received counter orders. The Pope has granted to those of Russia a new brief, which confirms their general and their Institution, establishes them throughout the whole of the Empire upon the same footing that they were before their dissolution, notwithstanding any bull, brief, &c. to the contrary. They are also restored in Sardinia, some parts of Italy, and in Rome, with a numerous body of novitiates. There are two houses of them in France; the one at Paris the other at Rouen. The institution bears the title of the Society of the Heart of Jesus. The Abbe De Broglio is gone to found a seminary of them in England; but we understand that the Old Jesuits do not acknowledge this establishment, and consider its members only as Bastard Jesuits."

Monday last the French Bishops held their second Meeting to take into consideration the Report of the Committee of two Archbishops and two Bishops, upon the letter of the Pope, requiring the abdication of their Sees.

Of 16 French Bishops said to have taken refuge in London, five conform to the Pope's direction. In consequence of agreement with the French Government. Of 83 French Bishops now alive, there are 18 confined

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FROM EGYPT.

LONDON, *September* 30.

The embarkation of the French troops that surrendered at Cairo, was expected to be completed by the 8th of August. Sickness prevailed in the British army; among those affected, were Generals Hutchinson, Doyle and Craddock.

October 3. The Moniteur has published the French official account of the surrender of Cairo. The bickerings among the generals was one of the causes of the defeat of the French in Egypt. Buonaparte is indignant at their conduct. Regnier demands a court martial—and Menou will have one without asking.

Mr. Melwitz, servant to lord Elgin, arrived yesterday with dispatches from his lordship, dated Constantinople, September 6, stating that General Hutchinson invested Alexandria the 17th of August, after the loss of 11 French gun-boats and some batteries between lake Mareotis and the shore, had been destroyed. Menou, on the 22d sent a flag

...ance, demanding an armistice of three ...s, which was granted, at the end of which ...Alexandria will be given up.

Buonaparte was urged to conclude our treaty by other motives than the condisions of ...sed. Factions were forming against him at Paris, taking peace for their ground, and he was obliged to have a large body of troops in that city. Alexandria too, which he made an article of barter in the negociation, he knew had surrendered, and he wished to obtain something under pretenee of giving it up.

Mr. Otto is said to have had accounts of the surrender of Alexandria, on Thursday night, before he signed the preliminary treaty.

PARIS FEB. 19.

The Paris Moniteur of September 28, re... that Admiral Warren debarked 13000 ... on the island of Elba, together ... and munitions of war in concert ... of Porto Ferrajo. They ... successful, and took a battery; ... the French paper) were ... repulsed in their retreat, ... prisoners, and two of the ... A British frigate dis... and two gun-boats taken.

TROUBLES IN TURKEY.

The Turkish Empire is advancing rapidly ... which has been so long ... Insurrection has not been confined ... provinces, but has broken out near ... Adrianople, Philippopoli, ... and other places. The populace have ... each other in the streets, and much blood ... Several Governors have been ... and revolt is spreading in the ... rapid manner. We dread the consequences of a revolution in a country situated ... it—where there will be no other ... point or common principle than that ... the government. No system ... prepared to replace that which is de... and it is to be apprehended that ... will pervade the whole empire.

REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, *September* 27.

A revolution has taken place in the Batavian government. The Dutch Legislature has been dissolved by the Directory, and a new plan of Constitution has been submitted to the people.

On the 16th instant, a messenger was sent ... with the new constitution. The directory did not ask the advice of the chamber, but merely notified what they had done. Violent debates took place. Upon a division there was a majority against the directory of 38 to 26. A committee was appointed to report upon the message. Their report was favourable to the principle of the new constitution's being submitted to the people. But when the report was taken into consideration, it was negatived by 37 to 25, and the measure was agreed to be deferred. In this state of affairs, the directory published a proclamation dissolving the legislative body, and requiring the people to give their votes upon the new constitution on the 1st of October.

The new constitution consists of 108 articles. The directory are to be abolished, and the executive power is to be invested in a state directory of 12 persons, one of whom is to go out yearly. The legislature is to consist of 89 members, and the republic is to be divided into eight departments.

Several members of the Dutch legislature, in consequence of the determined opposition to the tyranny of the directory, have been arrested.

October 3. The conduct of the Dutch executive power in dissolving the legislature, is a violation of every principle of justice.—The Dutch people viewed the affair with indifference; the time is past when such acts excited popular indignation. The public cared neither for their executive nor legislative. The French government disclaims all participation in the transaction.

LONDON, *October* 8.

The Hamburgh mail due on Sunday arrived this morning. An important piece of intelligence alluded to in the French papers, is mentioned in letters from Vienna on the authority of other letters from Semlin: They state that Passwan Oglou, by the treachery of some Janissaries, has made himself master of Belgrade, and has a well disciplined army of 10 or 12,000 men. The approaching pacification with France will, however, have a great effect on these affairs, as the Porte will then have a considerable disposable force which may be sent against him.

October 9.

STAR-OFFICE, 4 o'clock.

We stop the Press to announce the arrival of a Messenger with the RATIFICATION of the Preliminaries of PEACE!

The following doggrel rhymes were stuck up yesterday, near the Stock Exchange.

PEACE—*Ratified*;
BULLS—*Gratified*;
BEARS—*Mortified*;
NATION—*Dissatisfied*;
ALLEY—*Purified*;
ALL—*Electrified*.

DOVER, *October* 6.

A French Boat arrived about 10 o'clock this afternoon, with Dispatches for M. Otto; but no Messenger coming, it is doubtful if it brought the Ratification of the Preliminaries.—The people of the Boat report, that intelligence of the Ratification was received by the Telegraph at Calais yesterday, and that the greatest rejoicing took place there in consequence.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *December* 4, 1801.

DIED, of the pleurisy, on Monday last, in the 59th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH SEMPLE, consort of Mr. Samuel Semple, of this Borough.

The following is an ordinance issued at Vienna, relative to the new fashions:—"His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, having learned with the greatest displeasure, that several young men in service dishonour the duties confided them, as servants of the state, in following the most ridiculous fashions, such as hats without a leaf, cropped heads, neck handerchief enveloping the chin, pantaloons, and slippers scarcely covering the toes of the feet—His Highness having ordered in the strictest manner that all the persons belonging to the Council of War do leave off from this moment, this indecent fashion, and dress themselves as becomes men in the service of the state; the direction of the protocol of the Council of War is charged to notify this order to the persons in employment under it, in order that they may conform thereto, and that his Royal Highness may not see himself constrained to have recourse to rigorous measures against those who should farther violate this regulation."

Infallible Cure for a Hooping Cough

Dissolve a scruple of salt of Tartar, in a gill of water—and ten grains of Cochineal finely powdered, sweeten this with fine sugar—give to an infant one-fourth part of a table spoonful four times a day—to a child of two or three years old, half a spoonful, and from four upwards, a spoonful may be taken—the relief is immediate, and the cure in general within five or six days.

*** A TOWN MEETING will be held at the COURT-HOUSE TO-MORROW EVENING at 5 o'clock.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Town Clerk.*

December 4, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BALTIMORE *November* 25.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

The RATIFICATIONS of the PRELIMINARY ARTICLES of PEACE between his *Majesty* and the *French Republic*, signed on the 2d instant, were this day exchanged by the right honorable lord *Hawkesbury*, one of his Majesty's principal secretary of state, and by *M. Otto.*

The park and tower guns were fired upon this happy occasion, and the general exultation was unbounded.

October 11.

About three o'clock, the following letter from lord Hawkesbury was posted up at the mansion house, bank, Lloyd's and Stock exchange.

The right honorable the lord mayor.

Downing-street, *October* 10, 1801.

"My Lord—I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that general Lauriston arrived in town this morning, with the Ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace, signed on the 1st instant. The Ratification of the two governments has this afternoon been exchanged between M. Otto and myself.

(Signed) HAWKESBURY."

LONDON, *October* 12.

A report is current in the city, that Bonaparte has caused it to be made known to the Lord Mayor, that he proposes to dine with the Lord Mayor, elect of London, on the 9th of November next.—

On the evening of the 11th, the populace of London, enraged at some expressions of Peter Porcupine reprobatory of the Peace, made a violent assault on his dwelling house in Pall Mall, and his printing-office in Southampton street, the windows and materials of which were completely demolished. It seems he refused to join in the general illumination on that joyous occasion.

On Friday night about nine o'clock, Citizen Laureston, General of Brigade in the French service, and one of Buonapart's Chief Aides de Camp, landed at Dover with his suite, and the copy of the Preliminaries of Peace, formally ratified by the chief Consul. By the vessel which brought him over, we received Paris Journals to the 8th, which announce that Peace has been signed between France and Portugal; and that the dispute between Prussia and Austria respecting the Bishopric of Munster assumes a more serous aspect. The French Funds have risen again to 54. It is the great load of floating debt that must be funded at the peace which keeps down their price, as we understand.

We have received from Berlin the important intelligence that the Court of Prussia has given orders to General Blacher to occupy the City and Bishopric of Munster, with his regiment of hussars, the regiment of Boehnier infantry, three squadrons of the regiment of cuirassiers, and some battalions of fusileers. This important intelligence is confirmed by fresh advices. Some very warm discussions have taken place, it is said, between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, in regard to the election of a Bishop of Munster; and the Prussian minister transmitted a very energetic note on the subject to the Austrian minister at the court of Berlin.

Downing-street, October 10.

The King has been pleased to approve of George W. Erwing, Esq. to be Consul from the United States of America, at the port of London.

GEORGE-TOWN, *November* 27.

The island of TRINIDAD, ceded to Great-Britain by the late treaty with France, is about 100 miles long and 60 broad; but the Spanish settlements are small. It was captured by the English in February 1797.

CEYLON, also ceded in the late treaty, is a very valuable island in the East Indies, 250 miles in length and 195 in breadth, and remarkable for abundance of cinnamon and the best of pepper. The Dutch settlements and forts were surrendered to the English in February, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 27.

ONE DAY LATER.

On Tuesday arrived at Baltimore, the ship Perseverance, in 34 days from London, bringing London news to the 14th of October. By this arrival we are furnished with a copy of the Portuguese treaty. On the 13th, a Proclamation was issued by his Britannic Majesty, ordering the cessation of hostilities by sea and by land, conformably to the preliminaries of Peace.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Havanna to his correspondent in this city, dated 1st of November.

"The important intelligence has just reached us of preliminaries of Peace having been concluded between France and England. It was brought to us by a Spanish felucca, dispatched by government, in 18 days passage from Cadiz. This news has made a great alteration in our markets. Flour has fallen to eight dollars per barrel; and it is generally supposed that the importation of dry goods will be prohibited."

By a recent proclamation of Toussaint Louverture, it appears, that a new department is to be formed in St. Domingo, the capital of which is the town of Gonaives. This department is to be called Louverture, in honour of the Governor, it being the theatre of his first victory over the insurgents. To encourage the settlement of this department lots are to be given to the citizens, who will contract to build thereupon within twelve months from the period of their settlement; and what is important, perhaps, to commerce, it is declared, that until the city of Gonaives shall be wholly built, agreeable to the plan which has been decreed, all house-timber, entering the port of Gonaives, shall be exempt from any duty; and every other kind of merchandize coming from foreign countries, whatever may be their quality and value shall only be subject to an importation duty of five per cent.

Notice is hereby given to those who have left SADDLES with the subscriber to repair, longer than three months, that if they are not taken away before the 23d of this month, they will be sold for the repairs.

Peter Kintner, Saddler.

Pittsburgh, December 1st, 1801.

NEW BOOKS

AT THE BOOK-STORE of Z. CRAMER,

between the two Printing Offices, Market street, Pittsburgh.

Just come to hand, and for sale, a large assortment of

Books and Stationary,

among which are the following, viz.

RUSSEL's Modern Europe, 5 vols. Enfield's History of Philosophy, 2 vols. Volney's Law of Nature; Reid's Digest; Dr. Precedents; Fleming's Astronomy, in contradiction to the Newtonian system; Jefferson's Notes, hot-pressed edition; English Gardener; Mirabeau's Secret History of the Court of Berlin, 2 vols. Locke's Essays, 3 vols. Shakespear's Works, 8 vols. Burn's Works, 4 vols. Plays of Kotzebue; Elements of Architecture; an elegant edition of Lavater on Physiognomy, with several hundred plates, 4 vols. Poems of Burns, Ramsay, Southy, Bloomfield, Bruce, Goldsmith, Pope, Pomfret, Godfrey, Milton, &c. Posthumous Works of Swift, 3 vols. Beauties of the Spectator, Tatler and Guardian, 2 vols. &c. &c. Latin, French, and English Dictionaries of Young and Entick; Bover and Nugent; Bailey, Sheridan, Entick, Walker and Jones; Classical School Books; English, French, Latin, Greek, German, Spanish Grammars, Fables, &c. Arithmetic, Mathematics, &c. Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. Stubs' Circuit Crown, &c. Cullen's Practice, New Dispensatory, &c.

Divinity—The writings of Newton, Trail, Boston, Baxter, Willson, M'Gowen, Dickinson, Booth, Bellamy, Edwards, Watt, Vincent, Brown, Cole, Bunyan, Price, Witherspoon, &c. Psalms of David, Dr. of Watts and Hymns; Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Testaments with and without Psalms; Psalms with notes, by Brown and Henry—Adgate's Music Books, &c. &c. Stationary of all kinds; best small and large Post, Medium, Royal, Foolscap Writing and Wrapping Papers; Blank Books of all sizes, Wax, Wafers, Pocket Books, Inkstands, Inkpowder, Slates, Gum Elastic, and an elegant box of patent Paints, Brushes, &c. A quantity of German Almanacks daily expected. German bibles, testaments, spelling books, psalms books, catechisms, psalters, histories, &c. Instructions for flute, violin, music for the pianna forte, best English and American playing cards,

A complete Surveyor's Compass, with Chain, &c. for sale on reasonable terms, a variety of draughting dividers, with different legs, &c.

N. B. Families will confer a particular favor by saving all Cotton and Linnen Rags, for which any kind of Books may be had.

THE READERS OF THE

Pittsburgh Circulating Library,

are respectfully informed, that they have in addition to the former assortment, the following new Publications, viz.—Julia and the Baron; Sailor Boy; Jack Smith; True Republican; Nocturnal Visit, 2 vols. Mordaunt, 2 vols. Wanderings of William; Black Valley; Spirit of the Castle; Edgar Huntley, 3 vols. Silver Devil; Beggar Girl, 3 vols. Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Celestina, 3 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. The Vagabond; St. Godwin; St. Leon; The Rebel; Tales of the Times, 2 vols. Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Three Spaniards, 2 vols. Gladsville Abbey; Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Tales of the Imagination, 2 vols. the Negro, 2 vols. together with the Lives of Plutarch, 8 vols. Spectator, 8 vols. Mirror, 2 vols. American Museum; Gil Blas, 4 vols. and a variety of Plays, Pamphlets, &c. &c.

Grateful thanks are due to the patronizers of this Institution—It is observed with pleasure, that the number of readers has doubled since its commencement, which is only about six months.—This would seem to justify a conclusion that an enlightened and observing public scarcely ever fail in advancing an institution, whose sole principle is the public good. Subscribers, thankfully received, and due attendance given by the public's humble servant.

Z. C.

December 3, 1801.

THE subscribers take the liberty of informing the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced the TAYLOR Business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Haigh, deceased. Those who please to favour them with their commands may depend on every exertion on their part to merit the approbation of the public.

Robert Baker,
John Hastings.

Pittsburgh, December 1st, 1801.

Came to the place whereon the subscriber lives, on the south side of the Monongahela river, about three miles above Pittsburgh, about the 1st of October last, a brown HEIFER, with some white spots, a crop and slit in both ears. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EDWARD M'EUEN.

November 11, 1801.

LANDS FOR SALE,

Of First Rate Quality, PATENTED.

200 acres in Crawford county, on the east bank of French creek, about 4 miles below Meadville. It is esteemed one of the most valuable tracts of land on French creek.

In the First Donation District.

No. 153, 230 acres—Situate about one mile west of the mouth of Muddy creek.

No. 158, 200 acres—Being one and an half tract east of the mouth of Muddy creek, and about 4 miles west of Bartel Laffer's, on the Franklin road.

No. 170, 200 acres—Situate about two miles west of the Franklin road, and one tract north of the Depreciation and Donation line, adjoining an extensive settlement.

No. 1757, 200 acres—Situate one tract from the western boundary of the state, and two from the south line of the district, in the vicinity of a settlement on Beaver creek.

Second Donation District.

No. 41, 250 acres—Situate on the state road from Pittsburgh to Franklin, about one mile and an half north of Slippery-rock creek.

No. 179, 250 acres—Situate on the south boundary of the district, and the 5th survey from the state line, bounded north by settled lands of James M'Williams, Francis M'Farland and others, on the Mahoning branch of Beaver creek.

No. 1794, 200 acres—Situate one tract from the western boundary of the state, and four west of No. 179.

Third Donation District.

No. 647, 209 acres—In Mercer county, on waters of Shenango creek, 5 surveys east of the western boundary of the district, and one from the north line thereof.

Sixth Donation District.

No. 1196, 200 acres—Situate in Crawford county, one tract west of the south east corner of the Donation surveys, and adjoining settled lands on Oil creek.

No. 1209, 200 acres—Situate near Mr. Plumer's on the state road from Franklin to Waterford.

Seventh Donation District.

No. 1381, 200 acres—Situate on waters of Woodcock creek, Crawford county, about two miles east of the settlement.

Tenth Donation District.

No. 2210, 200 acres—East of Waterford, on the waters of French creek.

Depreciation Lands.

In District No. 4, commonly called Cunningham's District.

No. 39, 40, and 41—Situate adjoining, and each containing 235 acres 135 perches. They are within one mile of the Allegheny river, and about [illegible] of Pittsburgh.

No. 42, adjoining No. 41—Containing 306 acres and 58 perches, bounded on one corner by the Allegheny river, and including the mouth of Deer creek.

No. 91 and 92, adjoining on waters of Deer creek, each containing 235 acres, & 125 perches.

No. 97, 98, and 99—Situate on the west branch of Deer creek, adjoining, and each containing the same quantity as the preceding, from 4 to 2 miles of the Allegheny river.

No. 100 and 101—On the bank of the Allegheny river below Bull creek. No. 100, contains 232 acres and 152 perches, and No. 101, 211 acres and 134 perches.

No. 104 and 105—Situate adjoining on the east branch of Deer creek, each containing 212 acres and 40 perches.

No. 106—Containing 212 acres and 40 perches, on the same waters, adjoining No. 105.

No. 107—Contains 212 acres and 40 perches, on the same waters, and adjoins No. 106.

No. 131, 132, and 133—Situate adjoining on Deer creek and Coal run, each containing 259 acres and 69 perches.

In District No. 5, commonly called Elder's District.

Nos. 27	acres 257 1-10th	mouth of
29	296 3-4	Buffaloe ck.
30	259 2-5	
31	215 7-10	
32	259 4-5	
33	235 4-5	
38	209 4-5	
39	256 4-5	
40	256 4-5	
41	256 4-5	
42	254 7-10	
45	215 2-10	
46	245 2-10	
50	259 [illegible]	
79	2[illegible]	
80	23[illegible]	
140	253 8-10	
240	201 7-10	
246	230 3-10	
270	203 9-10	
272	203 9-10	

The above Twenty-one tracts are situate on Buffaloe creek and Limestone run, convenient to the Allegheny river—are generally of the best quality, well watered and timbered.

Unquestionable titles will be made for all the above described Lands, and liberal credit given for the purchase money of the greater part.—Apply to THOMAS COLLINS, Attorney at Law Pittsburgh. November 9, 1801.

Preparing for the Press, and speedily will be Published, The

REPUBLICAN BEACON;

Or, Memoirs and Political Lucubrations of

Alexander Fowler, Esq.

a Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania Militia, formerly an Officer in the British King's 18th, or Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, in which British Tyranny will be displayed in a variety of instances.

EPITOME OF THE CONTENTS.

THESE Memoirs contain miscellaneous pieces wrote during the Revolutionary War, and published in the American and English papers—Letters to and from General Fowler whilst a British Officer, on the views and policy of the British Cabinet—His persecution at Boston in 1775, by General Gage, the British Commander in Chief, for daring to announce his Political principles—A charge preferred against him by a combination of Sycophants, for declaring at Philadelphia in 1773, "THAT HE WAS DETERMINED TO RESIGN HIS COMMISSION, SOONER THAN DRAW HIS SWORD AGAINST THE INJURED AMERICANS"—His Trial on this Charge—His Treatment during this Inquisitorial Trial, and the eventual effects thereof—He retires from the King's service, and embarks at Boston for England—His conduct whilst there—He institutes a suit in London, by the advice of the celebrated Serjeant Glynne, against General Gage, for a malicious Prosecution—Damages laid at FIVE THOUSAND GUINEAS—The Event—He settles his private affairs in England, and takes an emphatic farewell of his Native Country—He arrives in France, and waits upon the American Commissioners—He embarks from Nantz, and arrives in America—His Address to Congress—His infirmities rendering him unable to take an active part against the British invaders, he is appointed by Congress to the confidential Office of Auditor of the Western Department—His conduct therein—Concluding with some Observations on the Conduct of General B—— alias the Big Moon, who is eventually charged by the Citizens of Pittsburgh with a long list of Oppressions, and removed from the Command of the Department, in which business General Fowler became the ostensible Prosecutor in behalf of the People.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING withdrawn from the turpitude of the times, and the prattling of politics to a small farm, I had determined that the evening of my life should have been spent in retirement, but the clamours of party spirit, and calumnies of faction, has roused me from this determination. Dragged forward by the wickedness of some, and the weakness of others, I have been compelled to submit my conduct during the revolutionary war, to the investigation of my fellow citizens, which I flatter myself can never be imputed by the liberal as the effects of either vanity or self-interest, when it must appear evident to all, that compulsion is the cause. But methinks I hear some exclaim—Is not this General Fowler an Englishman? True. Was he not an officer in the British King's service? Granted. From whence then springs his resentment to his native country. I will tell you, my fellow citizens. I never opposed the views of my country, until those views became repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, and the inherent rights of mankind. Nay, I went further—I opposed my own interest, when that interest, secluded candour and integrity, and I indignantly spurned the honors of my profession, when those honors became the recompence of servility, and were to be purchased by oppression and injustice. Curse on the wealth and honor gained by such means! Compared with its possession poverty is splendor, and a cabbin * becomes more honorable than a palace.

The parade of garrisons, and din of arms, having been my academy from an early period of my life until the meredian of it, is ill-calculated for study; and attic diction, fine turned periods, and polished numbers, are as seldom the production as the pride of an Old Soldier; but to Republicans plain dealing sounds best, and the disinterested honest man who has openly pursued a fair name, requires neither the pen of a Pope, nor the pencil of an Angelo, to embellish or put a gloss on his actions. My conduct and suffering for the cause of American Independence, shall be pourtrayed in honest home-spun language flowing spontaneously from the heart, for a plain story requires little art, and recorded facts admit of no embellishment.

However, I here beg leave to apprise my fellow citizens, that on the perusal of the REPUBLICAN BEACON, it will not be found that my services to my King and Country, long and faithful as they were, procured me a pension at court—that my principles put money in the funds—or that my integrity annexed a slave to my retinue; but these are laurels which if ambition and avarice cannot envy, honest men will not

* General Fowler resides now in the evening of his life in a Cabbin. His principles taught him to be satisfied with little, and to be content under a clapboard roof. He enjoys good health, and continues conscientiously scrupulous in his policies, and sooner than depart an iota from what he thinks just and right he would submit to live on a barren glade.

condemn; for during eighteen years that I served as an an officer in the British King's service, I served with the consciousness of duty discharged to my country, and humanity to my fellow creatures; but my feelings not comporting with the dissolute, despotic views of a British cabinet, I retired from the service after an unheard of prosecution, on the 9th day of October, 1775, not however like the warriors of the East loaded with the spoils and plunder of the industrious; but in the pride of honorable poverty, maimed and loaded with oppression for conduct that merited a better fate, and with the heart-felt consolation of having attended, in all situations, to the interest of my country, and the glory of having neglected my own.

As I cannot, I conceive, have a nobler Epitaph than the accusation the Royal Ruffians exhibited against me in 1775, I take this opportunity of recommending it to my executors, as such, requesting that it may be executed by William Cunningham, Stone cutter, in his best manner.

EPITAPH.

Here lies the body of Alexander Fowler, aged ——. He was born in Northumberland, in Great-Britain, and served as an Officer in his Country's service, from an early period of his life, until the meredian of it; but so much was he opposed to the claims of Great-Britain, over America, that he openly and indignantly declared, on the eve of the American Revolution, "That he was determined to resign his commission, sooner than draw his sword against the injured Americans." For which declaration, altho' he suffered a political martyrdom, he had no cause to regret, for America became Independent, and he enjoyed the pleasing consolation of living and dying a Free Man.

"Such in these moments, as in all the past,
Oh save my Country, Heaven! was his last."

The REPUBLICAN BEACON will be published by subscription, and as soon as such a number of subscriptions are received as will defray the expence of publication, the work will be struck off on good paper and a handsome type.—The price to subscribers will be One Dollar.

Subscriptions are received at Mr. Scull's Printing Office, John Wilkins, Esq. Andrew Richardson, Esq. Samuel Jones, Esq. Recorder, Mr Thomas Bracken, and Mr. Henderson, Pittsburgh—Ephraim Jones, Esq. late Sheriff; Captain George Robinson, Major Joseph Athcon, and John Fowler, Esq. Pine township; Samuel Findley, Esq. Samuel Cunningham, Esq. and Abdiel M'Cluse, Esq. Butler county; John Littleford, Esq. Mercer county; George Fowler Franklin; David Mead, Esq. and Doctor Kennedy, Meadville; Thomas Rees, Esq. and Col. Forster, Presqu'isle; Jonathan Coulter, Esq. and William Plummer, Esq. Beaver; Col. Thomas Stokely, and Mr. John Purviance, Washington; Mr. Sterling Johnston, M'Kee's Port; Colonel Bayard and Col. M'Farland, Elizabeth Town; Andrew Monroe, Esq. Canonsburgh; Col. H. Noble, and George Vallandigham, Noblesburgh; Col. John Sproat, Beaver county; Colonel Bernard Gilleland, Butler county; Col. Robert Reed, Mercer county; Col. Martin, Peters creek.

Just published and for sale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802

Country Storekeepers and others may be supplied at 50 Cents per dozen.

October 15, 1801.

GABRIEL DUBAC,

Has just received and opened for Sale, at his Store in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Together with

GROCERIES

of the best quality, which he will sell on very moderate terms

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, situate in Westmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, most part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm house, &c. about 20 acres of the best timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill seat on the tract, and it is one of the best stock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richest land in the world, may be easily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fish, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and several springs of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittsburgh. October 26, 1801.

Twenty-five Cents per pound,

will be given for

Combed Hogs Bristles,

by the subscriber. They will answer as well after the Hogs are scalded, as before, and those of a Hog of a year old, will answer. He hopes that to encourage manufactures in this western country they will be saved, as their is so little trouble in doing it.

JAMES C. RAMSAY, Brush maker.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1801.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have just received at their Store opposite the Court House, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell very low for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,
Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,
Wholesale and Retail.

Besides the different kinds of Goods, enumerated in the last Advertisement, he has just received a general assortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Lasting Flannels, Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Jeans, Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A supplement of

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all such Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the several acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subscribers may be supplied with their Books.

This Day is Published,

And may be had of

ZADOK CRAMER,

By the Gross, Dozen or Single,

An Almanack, for 1802,

CONTAINING, besides a variety of miscellaneous matter, a Synopsis of the Inhabitants, Buildings, Trades, Professions, Manufactories, &c. in the Town and vicinity of Pittsburgh, the Census of the United States, &c.—To which will also be added, for those who chuse to purchase, the Constitution of the United States.

Price, per Dozen, with the Constitution, One Dollar, single Twelve and an half Cents—without, 50 Cents, single 7 Cents.

Pittsburgh.

CHEAP GOODS.

Scott & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARES, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, &c. &c. &c.—Which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

In the above assortment there is

Irish Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

JOHN HANNAH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mr. M'Knight, taylor, in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, and next house to the Store of Mr. John Irwin. He hopes from his experience in the above business, and having laid in a stock of the best materials, and from his attention and desire to please, he will give general satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1801.

N. B. Two or Three good Journeymen will meet with a good and steady seat of work, by an early application.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening a neat and handsome assortment of

DRYGOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching Season, which they are determined to sell, as usual, at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, 17th November, 1801.

N. B. They continue to keep a very handsome assortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the best quality.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the

Printing Business, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

...Companies by order of the Board of ...pursuance of the proviso in the ninth ...act—are not these presents con... ...Commonwealth, preclude all ...ture in such instances, and vest a ...in the patentee?

ANSWER.

...of the Supreme Court decided a... ...that no settler or intruder upon land... ...Allegheny could take advantage of ...that might be incurred by warran... ...the act of the 3d of April 1792, and ...vantage could only be taken by the ...th, in the mode prescribed by the ...

...appeared, on the hearing of the ...a mandamus, that patents had regu... ...a number of instances to the Hol... ...Population Companies in conformity ...tion given by the Board of Proper... ...fifth section of the act, and the proviso ...

...of opinion——

...even if there is a manifest forfeiture ...of a warrantee, the fact must be ...and recognized by the State before ...person can lawfully make a settlement ...land, or a second warrant can issue. ...patents having been regularly grant... ...Holland and Population Companies ...authority of the Board of Property ...fraud or surprise, the patentees, their ...assigns cannot be affected by any sub... ...difference in the construction of the law ...execution of the order of the Board of

WILLIAM LEWIS,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1801.

Mr. SCULL,

You are requested to publish the following ...Affidavit, that the Actual Settlers on the lands ...north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny ...and Conewango creek, may see what depend... ...they ought to have on their friend David ...Meade, who appears to have considered his own ...interest while in Philadelphia rather more con... ...nected with the Holland and Population Compa... ...nies than with theirs.

ON this twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, before me Robert Henry Dunkin, Esquire, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and sworn, residing in the city of Philadelphia, and by law authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, personally came and appeared David Meade of the county of Allegheny, in the state of Pennsylvania, and being duly sworn on his solemn oath deposes, declares and says, that during the second week of June this deponent was in Pittsburgh attending the court, he received letters from different people in Meade's settlement, otherwise Cussewago, informing him that from their situation from the Indians, they having killed two men in the neighbourhood of the town, they wished this deponent to use his influence in having the militia enrolled for the protection of the settlement, which was accomplished and remained under enrollment about three months; and that from information received by this deponent he verily believes two other men were previous to that time killed by the hostile Indians in the neighbourhood of Presq'isle, that as soon as this deponent returned to Cussewago, which was in the course of two or three weeks, he found that the people had removed into the town, and when it was necessary for them to go to work they went in parties armed, and which precaution gradually dwindled until the time of the discharge of the militia that were enrolled; that this deponent verily believes from information received by him, that the camp of William Powers surveyor of the second district was, whilst either him or some of his deputies were surveying, broken up, a horse killed, and a man of the name of Thompson taken prisoner, who was carried to Detroit by the Indians, and who this deponent afterwards saw on his return, he having been released at Detroit; and this deponent verily believes they were western Indians, that during the time the friendly Indians scarcely came into the settlement, being fearful that the whites would retaliate on them, not being able to distinguish between them and the hostile Indians.

(Signed) DAVID MEAD.

Sworn before me,
R. H. Dunkin, Notary Public.

I, Robert Henry Dunkin, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and sworn, residing in the city of Philadelphia, do certify the aforegoing to be a true and exact copy of the original.

In faith whereof, I have hereto set my hand and seal of office, this 3d day of April 1801.

ROBERT HENRY DUNKIN,
Notary Public.

From New Orleans, May 9. "The markets here are overstocked with English and West-India goods. Flour is at 9 dollars, and getting ...

☞ *This letter makes no mention of the blockade of the river by the English.*

From the Vermont Gazette.

On the 13th and 14th of April a number of men of our vicinity, to the amount of ... in all, brought in the squirrels killed ... which, on counting the different kinds, ... grey, red and striped, were found to ... to 5793.

... foreign invaders, or intentional invasion ... calculate the consequences of molesting ... like the above; an army of tens of thousands ... them may be raised on emergency.

What would they cost our nation ... called on to defend their rights against ... mercenary invaders.

May 2, 1801.

From a Salem paper.

... good Cheese observe the following Rules:

1. Let your milk be blood warm, and then ... handful of salt to the milk of seven ...

2. Then stir in one tea cup full of runnet.

3. Let it stand two hours or more, and then cut the curd into middling squares, with a wooden knife, and press the curd to the bottom of the tub with a cloth, or sieve, and take out part of the whey: and when all the curd is at the bottom, take out all the whey, and let the curd drain for one quarter of an hour before you salt and break it into the vat.

4. If any curd swims, after pressing what you can to the bottom of the tub, it is slip curd, and must be taken out, or it will sour and ruin the cheese.

5. When your cheese is in the vat, it must be turned several times within the space of forty-eight hours.

6. When the cheese pressed, keep it as warm as you can, that it may sweat; and let it not be placed with new and damp cheese, if you can prevent.

7. Never leave a bowl, or dipper in the cheese tub while the cheese is earning, or conning.

8. When the whey is green, the curd is ill made or earned.

9. When cheese swells, or puff, after it is taken from the press, pierce it with a wooden skewer in several places.

10. Sour milk, and that which is too cold, injures cheese.

11. Salt petre is apt to sour cheese, and make it ferment.

To make good Runnet; without which there can be no good Cheese.

1. As soon as the skin is cold from the calf, rinse it in water, and rub it with salt; then fill it and cover it with salt. If you dry it too near a fire, it will be rancid.

2. Put one gallon of spring water, boiled, to two skins, and add salt, until it will swim an egg: let it stand till blood warm, before you put in your skins, either whole, or cut into pieces: and within twenty-four hours it will be fit for use and may be bottled.

3. Too much runnet makes cheese strong, and too little makes it too mild. As before observed a tea cup, or a little more of good runnet, is enough for the milk of ten cows.

4. Cleanliness in the important business of making both cheese and butter, is a capital recommendation; it may be considered as a virtue; where it is known, it will be rewarded.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTE.

On a tablet hanging up in the church of All-hallows Barking, Tower street, it is thus written: "This church was much defaced and ruined by a lamentable blow of 27 barrels of gunpowder, that took fire on the 4th of January, 1599, in a ship-chandler's shop, over against the south side of the church, and afterwards was repaired and beautified again by a voluntary contribution of the parishioners."

The account of this disaster is as follows:—"One of the houses in this place was a ship chandler's, who, on the 4th of January aforesaid, being busy in his shop barreling up gunpowder, it took fire, and in the twinkling of an eye, blew up not only that, but all the houses thereabouts, to the number (towards the streets & in back alleys) of fifty or sixty. The number of persons destroyed by this blow could not be known, for the next house but one was the Rose Tavern, a house always full of company at that time of night, and that day the parish dinner was at the house; and in three or four days after digging, they continually found heads, legs, &c. miserably torn and scorched, besides many whole bodies, with not so much as their clothes singed. In this accident there were two things very remarkable; the mistress of the house of the Rose Tavern was found sitting in her bar, and one of the drawers standing by the bar side, with a pot in his hand, only filled with dust and smoke; their bodies being preserved whole by means of great timbers falling across, one upon another.

"Also the next morning there was found upon the upper leads of Barking church, a young child lying in a cradle, neither child nor cradle having the least sign of any fire or hurt. It was never known who the child was, so that one of the parishes kept it as a memorial. And in the year 1666, (says Mr. Stow) I saw the child then grown up to be a proper maiden, and came to the man that had kept her all the time, when he was drinking at a tavern, and he asserted the above circumstance to be true."

Antiquities of London and Westminster, by Nicholas Bailey, author of the Dictionary.

When Mr. Holt, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was a student, he and some other young gentlemen, his friends, being out on a shooting party, became much fatigued, and wanting refreshment, they agreed to go into a public house, and take whatever it afforded; but, upon enquiry among one another, it appeared that none of the party had any money; some ingenuity therefore was necessary; and Mr. Holt, seeing a miserable old tottering female sitting in the chimney corner, enquired the cause of her condition. She had been sorely afflicted, she said, for more than a whole year with the ague, which baffled all the skill of the doctors. Mr. Holt immediately declared he would remove her complaint in ten days time, and accordingly got a pair of scissars and cutting out a circular piece of paper, wrote a line of VIRGIL in the margin, and bid her wear it about her neck. The old woman had faith, and the students could not prevail on her to take what they offered, but which they had not to give.

When Mr. Holt became Lord Chief Justice, a woman was brought before him for trial for witchcraft: his lordship was very unwilling to try, and much more to condemn her; he therefore asked in what instance the prisoner seemed particularly criminal? Her accusers said, among other things, that she had a charm whereby she cured agues, which never returned. The Judge called upon the old woman to answer the charge, and she honestly owned it was true, but absolutely denied possessing any supernatural power, and said that she did it merely by means of a bit of parchment or paper, on which was written something she did not understand, and which paper had cured her mother of a most obstinate ague, and was given to her by her mother as a rare and valuable legacy; which she had formerly received from a young gentleman of Oxford. The Chief Justice required the woman to produce the charm, and was confirmed in his suspicion, for he found it to be the VERY CHARM with which he had subdued his own and his companions hungry appetites. It is almost needless to add, that the witch escaped, and the Judge found a pleasing opportunity of discharging the prisoner, as well as compensating for his youthful frolic.

Extract from certain ORDINANCES passed at a Town Meeting on the 29th ult.

"*Be it Ordained, &c.* That if any person shall place a Waggon within the Public Square, or in any of the Streets or Alleys within this Borough, and having permitted it to remain there 24 hours, shall after due notice given him by any of the Citizens, neglect or refuse to remove the same, to some private inclosure or without the limits of this Borough; the person so offending, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of Two Dollars with the Costs of prosecution."

"*Be it Ordained, &c.* That if any person shall drive a Horse or Horses in a Cart, Dray or Waggon, at a quicker gait than a walk within the limits of this Borough, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of One Dollar with the Costs of prosecution."

"*And be it further Ordained,* That if any person shall drive Horses without bells, in a Sleigh or Sledge, at a quicker gait than a walk, within the limits of this Borough, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of One Dollar with the Costs of prosecution."

"*Be it Ordained, &c.* That if any person shall disturb the public peace, by beating a drum after sunset within the limits of this Borough, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of One Dollar with the costs of prosecution."

Published in conformity to a Resolution of the Burgesses and Assistants.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Town Clerk.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1801.

To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennsylvania Population Company being informed, that reports are industriously circulated with a view to impress the public mind unfavourably to their title, by stating, that they have not been able to procure patents for their lands west of the Allegheny; think proper, to prevent persons from being imposed on by such reports, to procure and publish the following Notarial Certificate made from actual inspection of the parents deposited in their office in the city of Philadelphia, and to forward the certificate to the Printer hereof, for the examination of those who desire it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority commissioned and sworn, Do hereby certify and attest unto all whom it doth or may concern, That on the day of the date hereof, I went to the Office of the Pennsylvania Population Company in the said city, and found therein deposited, Eight Hundred and Four several original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four several Tracts of Land, surveyed by virtue of warrants issued in pursuance of the Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to John Field, William Cramond, and James Gibson, in trust for the said Pennsylvania Population Company, the said Lands being north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennsylvania, and situated as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Sixty Four Tracts in District No. 1, late Thomas Reese deputy surveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in District No. 2, late William Power deputy surveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in District No. 4, late Thomas Stokeley deputy surveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in the District late John Hoge deputy surveyor's.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

NOTICE.

ALL *persons having accounts with the subscribers are requested to present the same immediately for settlement. Those who are indebted, and who will be so obliging as to call before the first day of August next, and discharge their respective balances, will receive our particular thanks.*

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1801.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living four miles and an half from Pittsburgh, near Jacob Negley's, a small red COW, about 10 years old, has some white in her face, and has been bored in the horn with a large gimblet. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES ROUP.

Pitt township, June 30, 1801.

Pittsburgh, July 3.

About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the bake house of Michael Adams, which entirely consumed it, together with the dwelling house.—The flames raged with such violence before it was discovered, that it was with difficulty his household furniture was saved.

It is to be lamented that there are not a sufficient number of buckets belonging to the Borough to supply the engine with water—it is, however expected, that steps will immediately be taken by the corporation to remedy this very serious evil.

Although the buildings were not the property of Mr. Adams, and his household furniture in a great degree saved, yet his loss in flour, &c. must be great, and when it is considered, that he has been in a declining state of health for a long time, and by this unfortunate accident bereft of the means of supporting his family, we have no doubt but that the citizens of this borough will evince their usual liberality by contributing to his relief, and enabling him again to pursue his business.

The Donations of the benevolent will be received this day and to-morrow at the Store of DENNY & BEELEN.

"*Sell that ye have and give alms, provide yourselves bags which wax not old, a treasure in the heavens that faileth not.*"

"*For unto whomsoever much is given of him shall be much required.*"

ST. LUKE.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 24.

Appointments by the President of the United States.

David Howell, Esq. is appointed Attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island.

Commissioners to treat with several Nations of Indians east of the Mississippi.

General William R. Davie.
General James Wilkinson, and
Colonel Benjamin Hawkins.

Agent with the Cherokees; and Military Agent Tennessee.

Col. Return J. Meigs—in place of Captain Lewis and Colonel Hendley.

WASHINGTON, (Georgia) June 4.

Some men from Carolina passed through Washington this week, on their return home, having set out for Tombigby, but Col. Hawkins informed them it would be dangerous to proceed; that a great part of the Indians had joined Bowles and had threatened to pull down his (Hawkin's) house; that he expected an attack every day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

Ship Enterprize, captain Cuming, has arrived at New York, with 296 passengers, from Londonderry. Captain C. informs, that the British government refused clearing his vessel out on account of the passengers, who rose on the crew and compelled them to go to sea. They at length gave up the ship to Captain Cuming, on condition that he would land them in New York.

Col. Humphries, our minister at Madrid, has very spiritedly and handsomely remonstrated to the Spanish government on the rigorous quarantine which American vessels are subject to in the ports of Spain. Unfortunately, says he, it does not appear that much attention has been paid to my representations.

The Members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society are requested to attend a Monthly Meeting on Monday Evening next, at the usual time and place.

By order,
JAMES COLHOON, Sec'y.

July 2, 1801.

FOR SALE,

The following

DONATION AND DEPRECIATION LANDS

FIRST *Donation District*—No. 5, 6, 15, 24, 52, 63, 82, 86, 91, 136, 150, 172, 180.

Second Donation District—No. 22, 23, 178, 367, 380, 418, 427, 1763, 1828, 1895, 1898, 1913, 1942, 1945.

Third Donation District—No. 23, 24, 57, 60, 436, 450, 480, 504, 527, 528, 529.

Fourth Donation District—No. 68, 72, 75, 652, 661, 765, 796, 828, 852, 860.

Fifth Donation District—No. 89, 96, 871, 889, 909, 982, 1014, 1085.

Sixth Donation District—No. 1124, 1296, 1302.

Seventh Donation District—No. 135, 1368, 1369, 1379, 1474.

Eighth Donation District—No. 159, 1515, 1519, 1537, 1554, 1598, 1623, 1632, 1640, 1651, 1659, 1670, 1695, 1719.

Tenth Donation District—No. 1970, 2020, 2073, 2130.

Second Depreciation District—No. 107.

Third Depreciation District—No. 91, 94.

Fourth Depreciation District—No. 77, 78, 79, 93, 64, 148, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178.

Fifth Depreciation District—No. 108, 287, 288.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Tracts of Land, may know the terms of Sale by applying to the subscriber, living three miles from Pittsburgh, on the west side of the Allegheny river.

JAMES SAMPLE.

May 20, 1801. 6w.